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Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In paragraph 11 of its resolution 68/68 entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and the possibilities for providing assistance with ratification procedures to States that so request it, and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Information on the subject provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is contained in the annex.

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Annex

Report on efforts of States towards the universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*

June 2013-May 2014

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
1. Bilateral level			
1 (a) Activities relating to annex 2 States			
Albania	June 2013-May 2014	Albania used every appropriate opportunity in bilateral meetings with States, including annex 2 States, to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty.	
Armenia	June 2013-May 2014	Armenia called upon the non-signatory annex 2 States, as well as the States that have signed but not ratified the Treaty, to sign and/or ratify the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force.	
Australia	June 2013-May 2014	Australia regularly promoted signature and ratification of the Treaty among the remaining annex 2 States in both bilateral and multilateral contexts.	
Austria	June 2013-May 2014	Austria, in its bilateral contacts with remaining annex 2 States, stressed the importance of the rapid entry into force of the Treaty.	
Bahrain	June 2013-May 2014	Bahrain seized every appropriate opportunity in bilateral meetings to raise the question of nuclear disarmament and steps towards that aim, including the entry into force of the Treaty.	

* The present report includes activities that have been completed (i.e., that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Belgium	June 2013-May 2014	Belgium, both bilaterally and as member of the European Union, supported a European Union plan of action and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force.	
Brazil	June 2013-May 2014	During the reporting period, Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty with the annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	
Bulgaria	June 2013-May 2014	Bulgaria took every appropriate opportunity to raise the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the Treaty as an essential element of advancing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.	
Costa Rica	June 2013-May 2014	Costa Rica raised the importance of signing or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force and of completing the build-up of the international monitoring system in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	
Czech Republic	June 2013-May 2014	The Czech Republic attaches the utmost importance to the Treaty's universalization and earliest entry into force. The Czech Republic sought to tangibly contribute to that effort by offering the services of an expert who would be fully funded through national resources and who would work for the Provisional Technical Secretariat in Vienna in order to support the Treaty and the work of the Commission.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Estonia	June 2013-May 2014	Estonia raised on several occasions in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force.	
Finland	June 2013-May 2014	Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty by annex 2 States in its bilateral contacts with a number of annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
France	June 2013-April 2014	France took every appropriate opportunity in bilateral contacts with States that have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, including the annex 2 States, to raise the importance of doing so as soon as possible. France fully supported the commitment of the Group of Eminent Persons to promote the Treaty in annex 2 States.	
Guatemala	June 2013-May 2014	Guatemala raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty by the annex 2 States that had not yet done so.	
Hungary	June 2013-May 2014	In its bilateral meetings at the ministerial level and below, Hungary raised the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty with several annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	In its capacity as co-coordinator of the Article XIV process from September 2013 to September 2015, Hungary fulfilled its special responsibility during the reporting period to approach annex 2 States and a number of non-annex 2 States to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Japan	June 2013-May 2014	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts with the remaining annex 2 States to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty.	
Jordan	June 2013-May 2014	Jordan, in bilateral meetings with annex 2 States, raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Luxembourg	June 2013-May 2014	Luxembourg, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported the strategy of the European Union and reminded annex 2 States during bilateral contacts, including with high-level representatives when appropriate, of the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty and of its entry into force.	
New Zealand	June 2013-May 2014	In relevant bilateral forums, workshops and meetings, New Zealand took every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty, especially with annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty. New Zealand raised the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty with select annex 2 States that had not yet ratified the Treaty.	
Philippines	June 2013-May 2014	The Philippines took every relevant opportunity in its engagement with bilateral partners to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Republic of Korea	July 2013	The Republic of Korea hosted the Joint Scientific Commission, comprised of the Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources and the United States Air Force Technical Applications Center, which is charged with the stable operation and maintenance of the Korean Seismic Research Station (Treaty code PS31), one of the primary seismic stations in the international monitoring system.	
Russian Federation	June 2013-May 2014	Within the framework of bilateral contacts with annex 2 States and various international forums, the Russian Federation has persistently urged States that have not signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible. The prospects for the Treaty's entry into force and the efforts by the Russian Federation in this regard were highlighted during the visit to the Russian Federation by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization from 1 to 4 October 2013, where he was met by executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other relevant Russian institutions. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sergey V. Lavrov, confirmed the Russian Federation's fundamental support for the Treaty's entry into force, and the need to intensify work with the eight remaining annex 2 States. The Russian Federation continued to work to complete the national segment of the international monitoring system on the basis of its agreement with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization regarding the facilities envisaged by the Treaty.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Sweden	June 2013-May 2014	During the period in question, Sweden brought up the entry into force of the Treaty repeatedly with the remaining eight annex 2 States at different levels. As Article XIV coordinators, Mexico and Sweden carried out demarches to all the remaining annex 2 States in August and September 2013.	
Switzerland	June 2013-May 2014	On the occasion of annual bilateral dialogues with annex 2 States, Switzerland called on them to ratify the Treaty.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	May 2013-February 2014	The United Kingdom raised the issue of signing and ratifying the Treaty with Pakistan bilaterally.	
	July 2013	As Chair of the Group of Eight, the United Kingdom supported demarches to all annex 2 States yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty, calling on them to do so.	
	February 2014	The United Kingdom hosted a visit from the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission, who discussed Treaty universalization and entry into force with the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Hugh Robertson.	
	April 2014	The United Kingdom discussed Treaty ratification with China bilaterally.	
Ukraine	June 2013-May 2014	In bilateral meetings, Ukraine urged annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so.	
1 (b) Activities relating to non-annex 2 States			
Albania	June 2013-May 2014	Albania continued to take advantage of every appropriate opportunity to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty in its bilateral meetings with relevant States.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Australia	June 2013-May 2014	Australia continued to advocate for the ratification of the Treaty by various remaining non-Annex 2 States.	
	September 2013	At the request of the Commission and the Government of the United States, Australia provided expert contributions and played a key role in the East Asia Regional National Data Centre Workshop in the Republic of Korea. The workshop facilitated direct exchanges between representatives from States Signatories regarding their verification capabilities, technical capacity-building needs and future engagement between national data centres. This activity supported the combined efforts of Australia, the United States and the Commission to build technical capacity in the region to verify compliance with the Treaty.	
	May 2014	Australia made a presentation at the regional conference of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization for States in South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East held in Jakarta from 19 to 21 May 2014. The aim of the conference was to enhance understanding of the Treaty in South-East Asia, the Far East and the Pacific, and to promote the entry into force and universality of the Treaty.	
Austria	June 2013-May 2014	Austria, in its bilateral contacts with the remaining non-annex 2 States, stressed the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty.	
Bahrain	January 2013-April 2014	Bahrain seized every appropriate opportunity in bilateral meetings to raise the question of nuclear disarmament and steps towards that aim, including the entry into force of the Treaty.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
Belgium	June 2013-May 2014	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported a European Union plan of action and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its universalization.	
Bulgaria	June 2013-May 2014	In its bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, Bulgaria systematically underlined the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force and universalization, including at a high level when appropriate. As a member of the European Union, Bulgaria supported the Union's activities and demarches to non-annex 2 States to encourage the signature and ratification of the Treaty.	
Brazil	June 2013-May 2014	During the reporting period, Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	
Costa Rica	June 2013-May 2014	Costa Rica raised the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force and universalization and of completing the build-up of the international monitoring system, in its bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	
Estonia	June 2013-May 2014	Estonia encouraged non-annex 2 States in the context of bilateral contacts to make efforts to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Finland	June 2013-May 2014	Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with several States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
France	June 2012-April 2014[a]	France took every appropriate opportunity in bilateral contacts with States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to raise the importance of doing so as soon as possible.	
	June 2012-April 2014[a]	France maintained continuous cooperation with the Provisional Technical Secretariat to facilitate ratifications by African and francophone countries. France conducted outreach demarches to facilitate ratification by Chad, Congo, the Comoros and Dominica.	
Hungary	June 2013-May 2014	Hungary took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
Japan	June 2013-May 2014	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by non-annex 2 States, with a special focus on a few countries in Asia.	
Jordan	June 2013-May 2014	Jordan, in bilateral meetings with non-annex 2 States, raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the universalization of the Treaty.	
New Zealand	June 2013-May 2014	Whenever relevant during bilateral contacts, New Zealand underlined to non-annex 2 States the importance of the Treaty and promoted its earliest possible universalization.	

[a] The reporting period for France's submission includes June 2012-May 2013. The original submission received in 2013 was erroneously omitted.

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Philippines	June 2013-May 2014	The Philippines took every relevant opportunity in its engagement with bilateral partners to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty.	
Portugal	October 2013	Portugal participated in a national seminar on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty that was co-organized by the Government of Angola, the Preparatory Commission and the European Union, which was held in Luanda, on 30 and 31 October 2013.	On the margins of the seminar, the delegate from Portugal promoted the signature and ratification of the Treaty during bilateral contacts with the authorities of Angola.
Sweden	June 2013-May 2014	During the period in question, Sweden brought up the Treaty's universalization repeatedly with non-annex 2 States at different levels.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	July 2013	As chair of the Group of Eight, the United Kingdom supported demarches to all non-annex 2 States yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty, calling on them to do so.	
	March 2014	In March 2014, Niue ratified the Treaty. The United Kingdom had previously given funding to promote the Treaty among small island States, including funding the travel and accommodation of a minister from Niue to visit the Commission in Vienna.	
Ukraine	June 2013-May 2014	Ukraine conducted regular discussions with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, Ukraine seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
2. Multilateral level			
2 (a) Global			
Albania	June 2013-May 2014	Albania seized every opportunity both at the international and regional levels to reiterate the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and urged all States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so without further delay. In this regard, Albania reiterated its position on the Treaty in respective national statements, as well as by aligning itself with the statements of the European Union delivered at different international and regional forums, including the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament on 26 September 2013, the Article XIV conference and the informal meeting of the General Assembly to mark the observance of the International Day against Nuclear Tests, held in New York on 5 September 2013.	
	September-December 2013	Albania co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 68/68 on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and resolution 68/51 on united action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and voted in favour of resolution 68/39, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments". The resolutions called for, inter alia, the entry into force of the Treaty.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Australia	June 2013-May 2014	Australia continued to place a high priority on the establishment of the Treaty verification regime and the development of related expertise among States Signatories, contributing resources and expertise to develop the regime. One key focus continued to be leadership in the development of procedures for the conduct of on-site inspections under the Treaty. Australian experts participated in on-site inspection development activities, including field exercises.	
	September 2013	At the Article XIV conference, Australia reiterated the need for all States which have yet to do so, and particularly the remaining annex 2 States, to ratify the Treaty without delay. Further, Australia urged all States to refrain from conducting nuclear tests and to maintain testing moratoriums.	
	September 2013 and April 2014	Australia co-chaired the seventh Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative along with Japan in New York on 24 September 2013, and was an active participant in the eighth Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, held on 11 and 12 April 2014 in Hiroshima, Japan. Following the most recent meetings, Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative countries issued joint statements reiterating the importance of the Treaty's entry into force.	The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative member countries are Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.
	October 2013	Alongside Mexico and New Zealand, Australia was the lead sponsor for General Assembly resolution 68/68. The resolution stressed the importance of the Treaty's immediate entry into force and universalization.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	April-May 2014	At the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Australia continued to urge all remaining States, particularly those listed in annex 2, to promptly ratify the Treaty and highlighted entry into force of the Treaty as a major priority.	
	April-May 2014	The Vienna Group of 10, convened by Australia, submitted a working paper on the "Vienna issues", which covered, inter alia, the Treaty, to the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In the paper, Australia urged all remaining annex 2 and non-annex 2 States to ratify the Treaty without delay.	The Vienna Group of 10 comprises 11 countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden.
Austria	June 2013-May 2014	Austria actively participated in the Article XIV conference and nominated a highly experienced diplomat for the Group of Eminent Persons. For the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of Nuclear Weapons, Austria co-authored a working paper of the Vienna Group of 10 that included a section on the Commission. As host country to the Commission, Austria also supported its operations through voluntary in-kind and monetary contributions to fund the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Commission and the Science and Technology Conference.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Bahrain	June 2013-April 2014	Bahrain actively engaged in all relevant multilateral forums. Bahrain voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 68/68 in support of the Treaty. Bahrain also delivered several statements that, inter alia, called on all States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty.	
Belgium	June 2013-May 2014	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, reiterated in various international forums its support for the Treaty and the importance it attaches to the Treaty's early entry into force.	
	September 2013	Belgium served as Vice-President of the 2013 Article XIV conference.	
	December 2013	Belgium supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions calling on all States to ratify the Treaty. Belgium co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 68/68.	
Brazil	June 2013-May 2014	Brazil actively engaged in all relevant multilateral fora to promote the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
	September 2013	During the Article XIV conference, Brazil urged all States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, in particular annex 2 States, to do so as a matter of urgency.	
	October 2013	In its statement at the First Committee of the General Assembly, Brazil urged all States that had not yet done so, especially the annex 2 States, to promptly sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	
	February 2014	The joint-communiqué issued on the occasion of the European Union-Brazil Summit on 24 February 2014 supported the entry into force of the Treaty.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	April-May 2014	Brazil raised the need for the Treaty's universalization and entry into force in its statements at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
Bulgaria	June 2013-May 2014	Bulgaria, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate international forums, including the General Assembly, the Conference on Disarmament, and the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
	September 2013	Bulgaria participated in the Article XIV conference.	
	September-December 2013	Bulgaria co-sponsored General Assembly resolutions 68/51 and 68/68, and supported resolution 68/39.	
Canada	September 2013	Canada participated in the Article XIV conference that took place in New York on the margins of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament. The meeting was attended by Canada's Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Deepak Obhrai. In his statement at the conference, he announced that Canada had delivered a voluntary contribution of Can$750,000 in radiation detection equipment and technical training to the Provisional Technical Secretariat to strengthen its on-site inspection capabilities.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	October 2013	Canada delivered statements at the First Committee of the General Assembly that, inter alia, called on all States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty.	
	December 2013	Canada co-sponsored General Assembly resolutions that included calls for the entry into force of the Treaty, including resolutions 68/68 and 68/51, and voted in favour of resolution 68/39, which, inter alia, recognized the continued vital importance of the entry into force of the Treaty for the advancement of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives.	
	April 2014	Canada endorsed the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative's Hiroshima Statement which, inter alia, reiterated the support of the group for the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty as well as for the Treaty's verification system.	
	April 2014	Canada delivered statements at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that reiterated Canada's support for the Treaty and called on all States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible and, furthermore, to fulfil their commitments to build up the Treaty's verification regime.	
Costa Rica	September 2013	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica participated in the Article XIV conference and delivered a statement in support of the Treaty and endorsed its final declaration. Costa Rica also represented the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries in the Credentials Committee established for the conference.	

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	June 2013-May 2014	Costa Rica raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the early entry into force of the Treaty, in various multilateral forums, including the Open-ended Working Group to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, established by the General Assembly and the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament.	
Ecuador	June 2013-May 2014	The Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission visited Ecuador on 22 and 23 April and discussed the installation of two monitoring stations in the Galapagos Islands as part of the international monitoring system.	The installation project would consist of one infrasound (IS20) monitoring station and one radionuclide (RN24) monitoring station.
	July 2013	Ecuador was elected Vice-Chair of the Preparatory Commission for 2013.	
	September 2013	Ecuador participated in the Article XIV conference.	
Estonia	September 2013	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Estonia, Urmas Paet, participated in the Article XIV conference.	
	October 2013	Estonia co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 68/68 on Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
	October 2013-April 2014	During the convening of the First Committee of the General Assembly and the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Estonia urged all States, particularly those whose ratifications are required for the Treaty to enter into force, to sign and ratify the Treaty without further delay.	

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Finland	September 2013	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Erkki Tuomioja, delivered a statement in support of the Treaty at the Article XIV conference.	
	December 2013	Finland co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 68/68.	
France	June 2012-April 2014[a]	As a member of the Group of Eight and the European Union, France supported and conducted demarches to States that had not signed and/or ratified the Treaty to encourage them to accede to the Treaty as soon as possible.	
	June 2012-April 2014[a]	France supported efforts by the European Union to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty and its universalization, including through European Council decisions on European Union support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, European statements in support of the Treaty at the 2012 Ministerial Meeting, and at the Article XIV conference.	
	September 2013	France attended the meeting that launched the Group of Eminent Persons, on the margins of the Article XIV conference, held on 27 November in New York.	
	December 2013	France exchanged views with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission during an official visit to Paris on ways to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	April 2014	The former Secretary-General of the Organization for Security Cooperation in Europe and French member of the Group of Eminent Persons, Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, participated in a meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons sponsored by Sweden in Stockholm on 10 and 11 April 2014.	
Ghana	June 2013	Ghana participated in the 2013 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Science and Technology Conference held in Vienna from 17 to 21 June 2013.	
	July 2013	Ghana participated in an online training programme on Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty-related diplomacy and public policy held in Vienna from 16 to 20 July 2013.	
	November 2013	Ghana participated in a course in national data centre capacity-building and analyst training held in Vienna from 4 to 29 November 2013.	
	December 2013	Ghana participated in a regional training workshop on national data centre development in Africa on the use of international monitoring system data and International Data Centre products with emphasis on radionuclide observations in Ouagadougou from 16 to 19 December 2013.	
Holy See	September 2013	On the occasion of the 57th general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Holy See renewed its call upon the leaders of nations to put an end to nuclear weapons production and to redirect nuclear material from military purposes to peaceful activities. It was also stated that it was important to achieve the goal of universal and unconditional adherence to and implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as well as of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	

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		The Holy See commended the Government of Norway for hosting the Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons in March 2013, and welcomed the offer by the Government of Mexico to hold a follow-up meeting to continue the discussion on this extremely important matter. At the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, the Holy See reiterated its conviction that the complete elimination of nuclear weapons is essential to removing the danger of nuclear war, and that it joined all who wish to be free from the spectre of nuclear warfare. The Holy See also expressed concern over the modernization programmes of the nuclear weapons States, which continue despite their affirmations of eventual nuclear disarmament. It emphasized that these affirmations must result in meaningful commitments by the nuclear weapons States to divest themselves of their nuclear weapons. Furthermore, it stressed that in order to address in a systematic and coherent manner the legal, political and technical requisites for a world free from nuclear arms, preparatory work on a convention or a framework agreement for a phased and verifiable elimination of nuclear arms should begin as soon as possible. In this context, the Holy See does not countenance the continuation of nuclear deterrence, since it is evident that deterrence is driving the development of ever more modern nuclear arms, thus preventing genuine nuclear disarmament. The Holy See emphasized that the military doctrine of nuclear deterrence,	

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		politically supported by the nuclear weapons States, must be addressed in order to break the chain of dependence on deterrence. The Holy See also called on everyone to consider the ethical dimensions and the moral legitimacy of the production, processing, development, accumulation, use and threat of use of nuclear arms, emphasizing that military doctrines based on nuclear arms, as instruments of security and defence of an elite group, hinder and jeopardize the process of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.	
	September 2013	The Holy See joined other ratifying States in sending a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations requesting him to convene a conference pursuant to Article XIV, paragraph 3, of the Treaty.	
	October 2013	Taking an active part at a meeting of the First Committee of the General Assembly, the Holy See referred to item 99, "General and complete disarmament", and underlined that the international community must appeal and act with one voice to ban all weapons of mass destruction.	
		At the same meeting, the Holy See also stressed that a firm date be set for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
Hungary	June 2013-May 2014	Within the action plan of the Article XIV coordinators circulated among States Signatories in December 2013, Hungary pledged a number of undertakings to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.	About 40 researchers from 20 countries participated in a panel discussion during the 2014 Academic Forum of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban-Treaty Organization held at the Permanent Mission of
		On the margins of the 2013 Article XIV conference, Hungary hosted a working	

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		luncheon at its Permanent Mission in New York for members of the Group of Eminent Persons. On 8 May 2014 Hungary hosted a panel discussion on the entry into force of the Treaty at its Permanent Mission in Vienna as part of an academic forum.	Hungary to the United Nations in Vienna on 8 May 2014. The panellists briefed those present on the activities to be carried out as part of the action plan of the Article XIV coordinators.
Italy	September 2013	Italy attended the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament and was represented by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lapo Pistelli, who delivered a statement expressing full support for the Treaty's entry into force as crucial to strengthening the international non-proliferation regime. Italy attended the Article XIV conference in New York and was represented by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, who delivered a statement that called for prompt ratification of the Treaty and welcomed the initiative undertaken by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission to establish a Group of Eminent Persons to help States Signatories facilitate the Treaty's entry into force. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Federica Mogherini, then a member of the Italian Parliament, attended the first meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons in New York.	
	March 2014	The Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Benedetto Della Vedova, attended the high-level segment of the 2014 Conference on Disarmament and delivered a statement reiterating Italy's full support for prompt ratification of the Treaty by those States that had not yet done so.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	April 2014	The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Federica Mogherini, attended the meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons held in Stockholm to promote the entry into force of the Treaty and reinvigorate international endeavours to achieve this goal.	
Japan	September 2013	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Fumio Kishida, participated in the Article XIV conference and reported Japan's efforts to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty. The Minister also called for taking united and determined action as an international community to condemn nuclear tests when they are conducted; moving quickly forward with the construction and certification of the remaining international monitoring system stations needed to complete the network; and enhancing political action to promote prompt Treaty ratification by annex 2 States.	
	October-December 2013	Japan co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 68/51. The resolution urged all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty at the earliest opportunity, with a view to its early entry into force and universalization. It was adopted by an overwhelming majority.	
	January-March 2014	Japan invited seismology experts from developing countries, including several annex 2 States, to an annual course given by the Japan International Cooperation Agency on the theme "Global seismological observation", which focuses on global seismological observation and its application for nuclear test monitoring technology.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	April 2014	The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative issued a joint ministerial statement at its eighth ministerial meeting in Hiroshima, in which the prohibition of nuclear tests was recognized as a de facto international norm. Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative member countries urged States whose signatures and/or ratifications are necessary for the entry into force of the Treaty to sign and ratify without delay.	
Jordan	June 2013-May 2014	Jordan raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the early entry into force of the Treaty, in various multilateral forums.	
		Jordan, in cooperation with the Commission, organized host country training in December 2013. Participants came from throughout the region and from annex 2 States.	
Latvia	June 2013-May 2014	Latvia, as a member of the European Union, supported all European Union political outreach endeavours and contributions to the monitoring and verification capabilities of the Commission.	
		Latvia also supported the Final Declaration of the Article XIV conference and General Assembly resolution 68/68.	
New Zealand	September 2013	New Zealand served as vice-president at the Article XIV conference and endorsed the final declaration adopted at the Article XIV conference.	
	October 2013	New Zealand tabled General Assembly resolution 68/68, which urged all States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular the annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	April-May 2014	As a member of the Vienna Group of 10, New Zealand co-submitted a working paper to the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that strongly encouraged all States, in particular annex 2 States, that have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty to do so without delay, and to recognize the value of the Treaty for regional and international security.	
Peru	May-September 2013	Pursuant to Article XIV, Peru, among many others that have already deposited their Treaty ratification instruments, requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Depositary of the Treaty, to convene the Article XIV conference.	This event involved coordination between the Permanent Missions of Peru to the United Nations in New York and in Vienna.
Philippines	June 2013-May 2014	The Philippines, as an active participant in various relevant multilateral disarmament organization forums, consistently supported the call for the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty in its statements. Such forums included the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, the Conference on Disarmament, the Article XIV conference, the Thematic debate on nuclear weapons during the meeting of the First Committee of the General Assembly, the second Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons in Nayarit, Mexico on 13 and 14 February 2014, a meeting of senior officials of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative in Geneva on 28 January 2014, the eighth Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, and the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
Portugal	June 2013-May 2014	Portugal continued to call for the entry into force of the Treaty in all of its statements in relevant forums. Portugal supported the Treaty's verification system and capabilities by maintaining its three international monitoring system facilities. Furthermore, as a member of the European Union, Portugal supported the implementation of European Union Council decisions to strengthen the Treaty's monitoring and verification system capabilities.	
	September 2013	Portugal participated in the Article XIV conference.	
Russian Federation	June 2013-May 2014	The Russian Federation took part in the Article XIV conference, in the course of which the status of the Treaty as one of the key mechanisms of the international non-proliferation regime was reaffirmed. The Russian Federation supported the adoption of the Final Declaration of the conference, which included measures to achieve the Treaty's earliest entry into force. The Russian Federation participated in the practical realization of the action plan approved during the conference. The Russian Federation rigorously observed its moratorium on nuclear tests, recognizing at the same time that despite the significance of this measure, it can by no means be a substitute to the main aim — the entry into force of the Treaty. The Russian Federation continued to support the Treaty within the United Nations, regional forums and other multilateral venues. Russia also	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 68/68.	
		The Russian Federation supported the launch of the Group of Eminent Persons. The Russian Federation was represented in the Group by the President of the Russian International Affairs Council and the former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Igor S. Ivanov, who had previously taken on the mission of advancing the universalization of the Treaty and its earliest entry into force. In his capacity as a member of the Group, Mr. Ivanov met with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission and visited several countries in the Middle East.	
Singapore	September 2013	Singapore participated in the Article XIV conference.	
	December 2013	Singapore supported General Assembly resolution 68/68 and co-sponsored resolution 68/51, both of which called for, inter alia, the Treaty's entry into force.	
	April-May 2014	At the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Singapore urged all nuclear weapons States and annex 2 States that had not yet ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible. Singapore also welcomed the ratification of the Treaty by Guinea-Bissau, Iraq and Niue.	
Slovakia	June 2013-May 2014	Slovakia supported the universalization of the Treaty with the assistance of governmental organizations at various bilateral meetings and multilateral forums, and actively promoted the Treaty's coming into force as soon as possible.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	September 2013	Slovakia participated at a high level in the Article XIV conference.	
Spain	September 2013	Spain participated in the Article XIV conference at the deputy-minister level, expressed its support for efforts to universalize the Treaty, and joined the final declaration adopted at that meeting.	
	December 2013	Spain supported General Assembly resolution 68/68.	
Sweden	June 2013-May 2014	As an Article XIV coordinator, together with Mexico, Sweden played a leading role in global efforts to promote wider adherence to the Treaty and advance its entry into force. In August and September 2013, Mexico and Sweden carried out demarches to all annex 2 States and a number of non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
		In April 2014, as part of its continuing support for the Treaty and its entry into force, Sweden hosted the first substantive meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons, charged with ensuring an innovative and focused approach to advancing the ratification of the Treaty by the remaining annex 2 States. The meeting in Stockholm resulted in a plan of action on the national, regional and global level, to be carried forward by the members of the Group.	
Switzerland	June 2013-May 2014	Switzerland called for the entry into force of the Treaty in all of its statements in relevant forums.	
	September 2013	Switzerland participated in the Article XIV conference and called for the ratification of the Treaty by those annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	December 2013	Switzerland voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 68/68, which called for the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	April-May 2014	Switzerland participated in the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and called for the ratification of the Treaty by the annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2013-May 2014	The United Kingdom fully supported efforts by the European Union to promote the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
	September 2013	The United Kingdom delivered a statement at the Article XIV conference reiterating its calls for the Treaty's entry into force, and supported a similar statement by the European Union.	
	October 2013	The United Kingdom co-sponsored resolution 68/68 in support of the Treaty's entry into force.	
	April 2014	The United Kingdom addressed ratification issues with China and the United States at the P5 Conference in Beijing, and supported comments on Treaty entry into force in the Conference communiqué.	
		The United Kingdom helped draft a statement from the Group of Seven Non-Proliferation Directors Group calling for entry into force of the Treaty.	
Ukraine	June 2013-May 2014	In relevant forums, Ukraine stressed the importance of the Treaty's entry into force. The universalization of the Treaty remains on the agenda of Ukraine's foreign policy.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	September 2013	Ukraine actively participated in the Article XIV conference, and supported the momentum developed by the States Signatories, with the help and assistance of the Secretariat, for building the global infrastructure for Treaty verification, including the international monitoring system and the International Data Centre. This, along with measures such as the ability to conduct on-site inspections, will ensure that the Treaty maintains powerful verification capacity.	
	February 2014	At the forty-second session of Working Group B, Ukraine reiterated its commitment to the universalization of the Treaty and joined the statement of the European Union issued at the opening meeting.	
United Arab Emirates	June 2013-May 2014	The United Arab Emirates engaged in multilateral forums to promote the Treaty's early entry into force and its universalization.	
	September 2013	The United Arab Emirates delivered a statement at the Article XIV conference.	
	April 2014	The United Arab Emirates delegation participated in the eighth Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative and produced a joint statement.	
	April-May 2014	The United Arab Emirates reiterated the importance of Treaty universalization at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
2 (b) Regional			
Australia	June 2013-May 2014	Australia continued to work with its partners across a range of regional forums, including the Pacific Islands Forum and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum, to encourage prompt ratification of the Treaty.	Pacific Islands Forum members include Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
	September 2013	Australia engaged with regional States on the issue of Treaty ratification at the 44th Pacific Islands Forum in Majuro from 3 to 5 September 2013. In the Forum communiqué leaders reaffirmed their encouragement of all States to sign and ratify the Treaty given the Treaty's importance as a practical and effective means to advance nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.	Participants in the ASEAN Regional Forum are Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, the United States, Viet Nam and the European Union.
Bahrain	January 2013-April 2014	Bahrain actively engaged in all relevant regional forums and delivered several statements that, inter alia, called on all States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty.	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
Belgium	June 2013-May 2014	Belgium, as a member of the European Union, actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.	
Brazil	June 2013-May 2014	Brazil continued to promote the ratification of the Treaty by all Latin American and Caribbean States that had not yet done so, and actively supported the efforts of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote the universalization of the Treaty. Brazil supported statements of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and of the member States of the Union of South American Nations that emphasized the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and called upon all annex 2 States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty as a matter of priority.	
Bulgaria	June 2013-May 2014	As a member of the European Union, Bulgaria supported the implementation of European Union Council decisions in support of the Commission's monitoring and verification capacity, as well as other relevant European Union activities to promote the Treaty and its early entry into force.	
Costa Rica	June 2013-May 2014	Costa Rica promoted the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by all Latin American and Caribbean States, particularly through its active participation in the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean and its Presidency of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States in 2014. This included the negotiation and adoption of a "Special Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament" in the	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		second Community of Latin American and Caribbean States Summit in Havana in January 2014, which called for the entry into force of the Treaty and urged remaining annex 2 States to accelerate the process of signature and ratification as a matter of priority and an indication of their political will and commitment to international peace and security.	
Ecuador	January 2014	At the presidential summit for the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Heads of State of the region approved the "Special Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament" in which they reiterated the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty and called upon annex 2 States to accelerate the process of signature and ratification.	
Estonia	June 2013-May 2014	As a member of the European Union, Estonia supported all relevant European Union statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions in support of the Treaty.	
Finland	June 2013-May 2014	As a member of the European Union, Finland continued its active support for relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.	
France	February 2013	France conducted an outreach demarche on behalf of the European Union to Myanmar.	
Ghana	June 2013-April 2014	Ghana continued to educate visitors to the national data centre at the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission on the relevance of the Treaty's early entry into force.	
		Ghana continued to compile an earthquake catalogue from the data it received from the International Data Centre in Vienna for its earthquake hazard assessment.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Hungary	June 2013-April 2014	Hungary participated in its capacity as Article XIV coordinator in the regional seminar in Jakarta on 19 and 20 May 2014 organized for States in South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East. Preparatory work by Hungary during the Commission's reporting period started in the second half of 2014 with a regional seminar on the Treaty that focused on non-ratifying States in Africa.	
Italy	June 2013-May 2014	As a member of the Group of Eight and the European Union, Italy supported outreach efforts towards all countries that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, including the remaining annex 2 States.	
New Zealand	June 2013-May 2014	New Zealand provided support to Pacific island countries working to sign and ratify the Treaty.	
	September 2013	New Zealand raised the importance of the Treaty with other Pacific island countries at the 44th Pacific Islands Forum, and worked to insert language in the 2013 Communiqué of the Pacific Islands Forum on the benefits of the Treaty, including civil and scientific uses such as tsunami early warning and other disaster alert systems.	
Republic of Korea	September 2013	The Republic of Korea hosted the Commission's second East Asia Regional National Data Centre Workshop at the Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources in Daejeon, the goal of which was to strengthen the capabilities of national data centres in East Asia. The following participated in the workshop: United States, Russian Federation, Philippines, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Thailand, Japan, China, Mongolia, Republic of Korea and staff of the Provisional Technical Secretariat.	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Romania	October 2013-May 2014	Romania began preparations in cooperation with the Provisional Technical Secretariat to offer a regional training course at its National Institute of Research-Development for Earth Physics to build the capacity of national data centres to access and analyse international monitoring system data and international data centre products.	During the reporting period, the National Institute of Research — Development for Earth Physics carried out activities in support of the course.
Philippines	June 2013-May 2014	The Philippines called for the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty in relevant forums in the Asia-Pacific region, notably in meetings of ASEAN, the ASEAN Regional Forum, the ASEAN sessions of the Post-Ministerial Conference + 1 with ASEAN Dialogue Partners, the East Asia Summit and the ASEAN + 3 Summit.	
Portugal	June 2013-May 2014	Portugal, as a member of the European Union, continued to stand ready to assist the European Union's engagement with annex 2 States and non-annex 2 States, including by carrying out demarches on behalf of the European Union.	In December 2012, Portugal carried out a demarche to Sao Tome and Principe on behalf of the European Union.
Sweden	June 2013-May 2014	As part of its mandate as Article XIV coordinator, Sweden sought to capitalize on the positive effects of Indonesia's ratification of the Treaty through targeted outreach in South-East Asia. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Carl Bildt, raised Treaty ratification bilaterally with States in the region. In coordination within the European Union, Treaty ratification was made a high priority for the ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting on 26 and 27 April 2012 in Brunei Darussalam, which ratified the Treaty in January 2013.	

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Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 68/41, entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction", called upon all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and urged all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture.

2. The General Assembly encouraged cooperation among and between Member States and relevant regional and international organizations for strengthening national capacities in that regard.

3. Furthermore, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and to report to it at its sixty-ninth session. The present report is submitted in response to that request.

4. By a note verbale dated 19 February 2014, Member States were invited to communicate their views on the issue. Similarly, letters dated 18 February 2014 were dispatched to relevant international organizations, including relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system. Member States and relevant international organizations were invited to provide executive summaries of their contributions for inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General, while their submissions in extenso would be posted on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, if so requested by the Member State or international organization. The replies received are contained in sections II and IV of the present report. A reply from the European Union has been received and is reproduced in section III, in accordance with the modalities set out in General Assembly resolution 65/276. Replies received after the deadline will be issued as an addendum to the present report.

II. Replies received from Governments

Argentina

[Original: Spanish]
[13 May 2014]

Argentina participates in the International Export Control Conferences.

At the national level, Argentina has a regime for the control of sensitive exports and military materiel, established by Decree No. 603/92 and the amendments and addenda thereto. This regime includes all the control lists of the principal international regimes. Consequently, an export licence or an import certificate (where required by the exporting State) must be issued in advance for all exports of sensitive items that are subject to such controls. These documents are issued by an interministerial commission consisting of the Ministries of Defence,

Economic Affairs, and Foreign Affairs and Worship. Various technical entities also take part in the licensing process, as appropriate: the Scientific and Technical Defence Research Institute (chemical, biological, military and dual-use), the Nuclear Regulatory Authority (nuclear and dual-use) and the National Space Activities Control Commission (missile and dual-use). The interministerial commission establishes licence types and a series of procedures for processing licences, in accordance with different trade flows and the requirements of different non-proliferation treaties and international groups to which the Argentine State is a party.

Australia

[Original: English]
[30 May 2014]

Australia sees terrorist intentions, tactics and capabilities as an ever-evolving threat that requires constant vigilance, ongoing capacity-building, persistent international collaboration and a steadfast resolve to combat. Al-Qaida affiliates and groups inspired by Al-Qaida still pose a significant global threat. Al-Qaida's narrative continues to inspire and guide a loose, geographically diverse and largely independent network of jihadist movements around the world. Australia, like many other countries, is witnessing the growing trend of citizens travelling abroad to support or engage in terrorist activities. Of particular concern is the Syrian conflict, where these citizens gain heightened technical knowledge and operational experience.

The nature, geography and degree of threat from terrorists acquiring chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear materials can change very quickly. If terrorists were to use such materials in an attack, the humanitarian, psychological and economic impact could be considerable. Australia considers measures to prevent chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear terrorism a national priority, requiring effective partnerships between governments, business, industry and the community. Industry and their associations are critically important partners for government. We believe industry players are best placed to understand their own industry. They are an invaluable source of expertise and support for government to design control measures, monitor compliance and understand evasion techniques.

Internationally, Australia has a focus on chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear safety and security in its counter-terrorism work in many multilateral forums, including the Nuclear Security Summit, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. The Initiative has made valuable contributions in strengthening the global capacity to prevent, detect and respond to nuclear terrorism. Australia chairs the Nuclear Forensic Working Group of the Initiative, and we have organized and supported many Initiative capacity-building activities.

Australia is an active participant in treaties, conventions and export control regimes, such as the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Australia Group, which we are privileged to chair.

The Australia Group is a network of 33 countries that works towards harmonizing national export control measures on chemical and biological materials and technologies.

Australia supports the development of the chemical, life-science and nuclear industries. Australia, along with many other States, is seeking to enhance international trade in these technologies and products. However, we stress that the development of and trade in these commodities must be in a framework of strong export controls and other measures to ensure safety and security and prevent their diversion for terrorist uses.

Canada

[Original: English]
[30 May 2014]

Canada actively contributes to international efforts in support of full implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/41 on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. We were pleased to co-sponsor this resolution at the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly.

Canada engages in a number of international forums and agencies that work for the prevention of terrorist acquisition of weapons and materials of mass destruction, including the IAEA, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Canada also works with likeminded countries in multilateral frameworks, such as the Nuclear Security Summit process, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the Proliferation Security Initiative, and in support of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

Canada is a founding member of the 28-member Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. Canada has contributed more than $980 million in concrete programming undertaken through the Global Partnership Programme of its Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development. Canada will continue to provide support through the Programme in the thematic areas of nuclear and radiological security, biological security, supporting the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), countering knowledge proliferation and chemical weapons destruction.

Recent examples of Programme projects include: a comprehensive nuclear and radiological security programming package, as announced during the Nuclear Security Summit; strengthening national and regional response capacities to disease outbreaks; augmenting response capacities to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear attacks; and contributing to chemical weapons destruction efforts and support for international institutions.

In 2013, Canada ratified two critical international legal instruments pertaining to nuclear security: the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. To encourage further State ratifications, the Global Partnership Programme has hosted regional workshops in the Middle East, the

Americas and South-East Asia to assist other States in preparing their domestic legislative frameworks for eventual ratification of these conventions.

Canada also continues to undertake a variety of national measures towards the objectives of resolution 68/41, including minimizing the use of highly-enriched uranium where feasible, repatriating highly-enriched uranium originating from the United States of America and reinforcing physical protection at installations throughout the country.

International cooperation remains the key to the success of all counter-proliferation efforts and, as such, Canada strongly encourages all States to remain active in preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials and knowledge.

Chile

[Original: Spanish]
[30 May 2014]

Chile considers that terrorism undermines the basic principles of human coexistence and condemns it in all its forms and manifestations. In this regard, Chile has reiterated, in various international forums, its commitment to preventing and combating terrorism while complying with and respecting the standards of international law, in particular human rights and international humanitarian and refugee law. Chile is therefore committed to adopting and implementing measures to prevent and combat terrorism and to promoting the coordination and formulation of national policies with the relevant bodies.

Similarly, Chile is an active participant in the various international forums that promote initiatives to achieve real progress towards all aspects of non-proliferation and disarmament, and will continue to take part in multilateral efforts to improve international instruments in these areas.

Chile has therefore become a party to the main international legal instruments in the area of nuclear security. Chile is also a party to the 16 existing international counter-terrorism instruments, including the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

In September 2010, Chile confirmed its commitment to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by supporting the efforts to combat and prevent this scourge and promoting a strengthened role for the United Nations in carrying out this task. Chile has also complied with United Nations Security Council resolutions on terrorism and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, in particular resolution 1540 (2004). Specifically, Chile has amended and harmonized its domestic legislation to meet the standards set by resolution 1540 (2004).

Since 2007, Chile has supported the principles of the Proliferation Security Initiative and has participated in over 17 activities geared towards enhancing export controls as part of the Export Control and Related Border Security Program, a United States Government programme established to help countries with efforts to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and illicit trafficking in such weapons.

Chile has also been an active participant in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in the context of the meetings of the Implementation and Assessment Group, the forum of the Initiative and regulatory meetings on physical security. Furthermore, Chile has been active in the work of the Nuclear Security Summits held in 2010, 2012 and 2014.

Chile is also a party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and has devoted much effort to strengthening its technical and institutional architecture in the area of nuclear and radiological safety and security. These activities include the reinforcement of various capacities and systems; the launch of a Nuclear and Radiological Security Support Plan under the umbrella of the International Atomic Energy Agency; the development of new legislation to boost control and increase the traceability of radioactive sources in Chile and increase inspections, as part of an improvement in the culture of safety and security through established plans. The activities also included training courses, work with national and international organizations and missions to assess and implement specific projects.

Chile has also participated in training on processes for assessing computer security in nuclear facilities, implemented the Nuclear Security Recommendations on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities, and participated in the INTERPOL conference on the hazards of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials and the investigation of radiological and nuclear incidents. Since 2004, Chile has had a framework cooperation agreement with the United States Government through its Department of Energy to implement and enhance the safety and security systems of nuclear facilities and meet the targets set forth in INFCIRC/225/Revision 5.

At the regional level, Chile has continued to participate in the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, a mechanism of the Organization of American States. In recent years, Chile's national institutions have taken part in workshops and conferences prepared by the secretariat of the Committee for the purpose of preventing and combating terrorist attacks. Within the context of the agreements of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), Chile has worked through the coordination team to set up the specialized working group of MERCOSUR in the area of illicit trafficking in nuclear and/or radioactive material.

Within the framework of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Chile has been actively involved in the Counter-Terrorism Task Force, a forum for dialogue for developing joint initiatives in the Pacific region to secure commerce and reduce the risk of terrorist attacks in the region.

Chile is fulfilling its commitment to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction through ongoing coordination and cooperation between Government ministries and agencies relevant to the area of export control and security, by means of a fluid system for exchanging information, alerts and training. Notably, there are joint efforts at the national level to promote and strengthen nuclear security through training and analysis with a view to building capacity, developing human resources and reducing the risk of harmful acts involving nuclear or other radioactive materials.

Some of the work also includes monitoring of exports and imports of goods considered to be dual-use materials, especially in the area of nuclear and radioactive

materials, and the transfer of products to or from enterprises that are the subject of Security Council sanctions, in order to prevent and detect the acquisition or use of such products.

Cuba

[Original: Spanish]
[14 April 2014]

Cuba does not possess or intend to possess weapons of mass destruction, nor are such weapons part of its national defence strategy.

The only effective way to prevent the acquisition and use of weapons of mass destruction, including by terrorists, is the immediate and complete prohibition and elimination of all of these weapons from the face of the earth. As long as such weapons exist, no measure to prevent the occurrence of acts of terrorism with weapons of mass destruction can be sufficient or fully effective.

Cuba, as a victim of terrorism, has never allowed and will never allow Cuban territory to be used to carry out, plan or finance terrorist acts of any kind against any State.

Cuba strongly condemns all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, by whomever, against whomever and wherever they are committed and irrespective of the motives, including acts of State terrorism. It further condemns any action aimed at encouraging, supporting, financing or covering up any terrorist act, method or practice.

Cuba has maintained a strong and consistent position against terrorism. Cuba is a State party to 16 of the existing international conventions on this matter, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which is explicitly referred to in General Assembly resolution 68/41. In 2013, Cuba ratified the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. It also strictly complies with its obligations under, inter alia, Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004).

In 2013, Cuba actively participated in the International Conference on Nuclear Security organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Cuba has expressed its support for the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources approved by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, although it recognizes that, like the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, it is not legally binding.

The Cuban Government has adopted a set of legislative, administrative and institutional measures to ensure that no terrorist acts, in any of their forms and manifestations, are committed on Cuban territory, including measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture.

For example, Act No. 93, the "Counter-Terrorism Act", adopted in December 2001, strengthens national measures to prevent our country, which does not have weapons of mass destruction and repudiates their use, from being used by terrorists as a bridge to acquire such weapons or components thereof.

Cuba attaches great importance to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, an instrument which should guide the global struggle against this scourge.

The existence of more than 17,000 nuclear weapons, their continuing development and their possible use are a serious threat to the survival of the human species. There is an urgent need to begin negotiations for the prompt conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear disarmament.

The destruction of all types of chemical weapons in the shortest time possible should remain one of the key objectives of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. This would make a significant contribution to international efforts to ensure that these weapons of mass destruction do not fall into the hands of terrorists.

Cuba welcomes the accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Chemical Weapons Convention, the agreements reached on the elimination of its chemical weapons stockpile and the progress that has been made under existing commitments. Cuba encourages the international community to continue supporting the process of destroying Syrian chemical weapons.

Cuba reiterates the need to strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention through the negotiation of a multilaterally negotiated and legally binding protocol for the verification of compliance with the Convention, with pillars that include assistance and cooperation, to ensure that such weapons are never used by or against anyone.

The struggle against acts of terrorism, including those involving weapons of mass destruction, must be universal and involve effective multilateral agreement through genuinely effective international cooperation to prevent and combat all acts of terrorism, on the basis of strict respect for international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

Dominican Republic

[Original: Spanish]
[10 June 2014]

The Dominican Republic, as a member of the international community, reiterates its willingness and commitment to contribute to combating terrorism, since, now more than ever, the effects of that scourge on society are seen in major manifestations and acts of cruelty.

On 29 May 2008, Act No. 267-08 on counter-terrorism was passed, declaring of high national interest the adoption of actions to prevent, combat and eradicate terrorist acts, which are understood to mean all acts carried out using methods that are likely to cause indiscriminate death, injury and physical or psychological harm to any number of persons, or serious material damage to infrastructure, and with intent to instil fear in the population or specific sectors of the same (except internal protests and strikes); carry out retaliation based on political, ethnic, religious or any other grounds; and damage the relations of the Dominican Republic with other States or its image abroad.

In this regard, public authorities and State organizations are urged to implement the necessary actions to achieve this goal.

Article 54, paragraph (c), of the aforementioned Act makes the Ministry a participant in the National Counter-Terrorism Committee, which has the authority to implement initiatives to comply with counter-terrorism commitments, in particular:

Control of civilian arms ownership through the establishment of a new National Weapons System (SISNA) with a Ballistics and Biometric Laboratory; fighting illicit trafficking and diversion of weapons and implementing actions to ensure the adequacy of the legal framework concerning arms, ammunition and related goods;

Vivir Tranquilo (Living in Peace), a programme aimed at preventing violence and crime in areas with high levels of economic and social vulnerability and strengthening peaceful coexistence through the promotion of values and human rights;

The Observatorio de Seguridad Ciudadana (Public Safety Observatory), a tool for monitoring, consolidating, processing and analysing the crime statistics used as a basis for public safety decisions;

The National Plan for the Regularization of Foreigners, launched on 2 June 2014, aimed at persons residing in the country illegally. The regularization process is free of charge and individual and will benefit approximately 524,000 foreigners, costing the Government some 700 million Dominican pesos;

Local Security, Citizenship and Gender Bureaux, which coordinate public safety policy with local and intermediate levels of government, legislators and civil society representatives; and

Membership of the citizens' security council, which advises the President on matters relating to national security, implementing actions to combat organized crime, particularly drug trafficking, human trafficking and arms trafficking.

El Salvador

[Original: Spanish]
[30 May 2014]

The armed forces of El Salvador are taking action and cooperating at the global level under the resolution. Thus, domestic and border security plans developed in conjunction with the National Civil Police and the Office of the Attorney-General have been implemented with a view to preventing the illegal transfer of weapons of mass destruction and keeping them out of the hands of terrorist groups.

Also of relevance in this regard is El Salvador's accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the measures being taken in line with its ratification of that instrument. Progress has been made in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and contributing to global counter-terrorism efforts.

Georgia

[Original: English]
[30 May 2014]

Georgia is an active member of the global anti-terrorist coalition and participates in multinational anti-terrorist, peacekeeping, search and rescue and humanitarian operations. Participation in multinational counter-terrorism operations gives Georgia an opportunity to contribute to the activities of the counter-terrorist coalition.

Georgia is a party to the 14 antiterrorism international conventions, as well as the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and its amending Protocol. The provisions of the mentioned conventions have already been implemented in the legislation, namely, all terrorism-related crimes provided by the abovementioned conventions were criminalized as such in the Criminal Code of Georgia.

Within the frames of universal, regional, subregional and bilateral international instruments, Georgia closely cooperates with the respective agencies of partner countries to tackle international terrorism.

In December 2011, the Government of Georgia established an inter-agency commission to implement more comprehensively Security Council resolutions. According to the newly established legal framework, the commission is mandated to implement Security Council resolutions in three main directions: assets freezes, travel bans and arms embargos.

With assistance of the Government of the United States, new equipment on border crossing points has been installed, which has enhanced the capacities of Georgian law-enforcement agencies to reveal the trafficking of radioactive and toxic material that might be used for terrorist aims. In addition, security has been enhanced at the border crossing points to limit illegal crossings of Georgian borders and prevent the flow of criminals, including terrorists, into the territory of Georgia.

The Tbilisi regional secretariat of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risk mitigation centres of excellence started functioning in July 2013. The chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear centre, an initiative of the European Union, was implemented through the active contribution of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. The centre of excellence unites 10 countries of South-East Europe and its function is the capacity-building of agencies involved in the reduction of the above-mentioned threats.

In February 2014, the Government of Georgia adopted a chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threat reduction strategy, which constitutes the main document providing general directions in the process of reducing threats and mitigating consequences caused by chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear incidents. The overall objective of this document is to foster the development of the nationwide mechanism for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threat reduction, oriented on such components of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incident management as prevention, detection, preparedness and response.

Iraq

[Original: English]
[9 May 2014]

The spread of weapons of mass destruction to terrorist groups poses one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. No country in the world today can remain indifferent to the possibility that terrorists may acquire these deadly weapons and use them against innocent civilians. It is critically important to counter this threat by ensuring that all governments have the means to prevent the illicit production or trafficking of weapons of mass destruction and related materials. Furthermore, it is our collective responsibility to provide the necessary international framework to ensure the safe handling of dual-use materials and to prevent such materials from falling into the wrong hands. Hence, Iraq fully supports the strengthening of relevant non-proliferation multilateral and legally binding instruments with a view to tackling the threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction.

Iraq is a State party to eight international conventions and treaties on non-proliferation and disarmament. In addition, Iraq is also a State party to nine international conventions and protocols on counter-terrorism that have been adopted by United Nations.

Iraq welcomed the adoption of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and considered it an effective tool in the context of promoting and strengthening international measures to address early the collective challenge of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. Iraq supports its full implementation.

In 2013, Iraq submitted a new report on the implementation of the obligations contained in resolution 1540 (2004), including additional information on its effective national practices, measures and legislations, such as those related to preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and preventing financial institutions from engaging in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and strengthened controls over related materials to prevent the illicit trafficking of such weapons and related materials.

The Iraqi National Monitoring Authority, through its effective national procedures and mechanism, continued to control the export and import of dual-use items. The Authority continued to raise awareness among workers in different Iraqi ministries and departments about the importance of the security of dual-use materials in minimizing the threats of weapons of mass destruction and in preventing such materials from falling into the wrong hands, through workshops inside and outside Iraq on controlling the threats of those weapons and on resolution 1540 (2004).

The Iraqi National Biorisk Management Committee, which was established in August 2012, started writing a draft policy statement and a comprehensive law on biorisk management in Iraq, including securing dual-use pathogenic microorganisms and toxins.

Iraq will continue to work at the national, regional and international levels to strengthen and promote its capabilities for counterproliferation.

Lebanon

[Original: Arabic]
[28 May 2014]

Lebanon wishes to reiterate the following:

- Lebanon possesses no weapons of mass destruction and is in compliance with United Nations resolutions prohibiting the use or acquisition of such weapons by terrorists.
- Lebanon has introduced laws and regulations that allow for the monitoring of the export, transit and cross-border movement of weapons of all kinds, prohibit trafficking in such weapons and prosecute any terrorists. Lebanese law prohibits terrorism and provides for the prosecution of terrorists.
- Lebanon supports closer cooperation between States and has contributed to international counter-terrorism efforts. It has put in place strict deterrent legislation concerning the surveillance and prosecution of terrorists.
- Lebanon is combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and is also working to curb armament, with a view to establishing a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. Moreover, Lebanon denies the legitimacy of the threat or use of such weapons.
- Lebanon condemns all forms of terrorism and participates in concerted and collective international counter-terrorism efforts.
- Lebanon expresses grave concern at Israel's non-compliance with international legitimacy, which poses a threat to all countries in the region.

Mexico

[Original: Spanish]
[27 May 2014]

Mexico emphatically condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and accordingly works to prevent and combat it, in addition to remaining committed to disarmament and non-proliferation. It thus considers that the threat posed by the acquisition of dual-use materials for terrorist purposes calls for international cooperation in creating, sharing and strengthening capacities.

Moreover, Mexico reaffirms its commitment to continue to cooperate on strategies for preventing and combating terrorism through a comprehensive approach involving the strengthening of actions under the United Nations strategy against this scourge, taking into account new contexts and threats in other areas such as cybersecurity, maritime security and aviation security, among others.

At the national level, Mexico has taken the following actions:

- Amendment of national legislation to include the use of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear substances, weapons or materials as part of the offence of terrorism under the Federal Penal Code
- Strengthening of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004)

- Enforcement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and the IAEA Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources
- Ratification of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Development and implementation of a cooperation programme with the Organization of American States (OAS) Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, focusing on the use of international best practices for the prevention, detection and mitigation of terrorist acts involving weapons of mass destruction
- Development of national capacities for the implementation and strengthening of a comprehensive security system for dealing with terrorist incidents involving weapons of mass destruction, on the model of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) International Permanent Observatory on Security Measures during Major Events
- Hosting of the eighth plenary meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

Panama

[Original: Spanish]
[14 May 2014]

Panama, through its security apparatus, has adopted a number of measures to prevent such weapons from falling into the hands of terrorist organizations, organized crime or the nexus between the two. Thus, among other measures, it has increased coastal patrols, marine interdiction and seaport surveillance; purchased new hazardous materials equipment to improve units' effectiveness; acquired new floating units; increased the number of naval air unit personnel; created special forces; purchased new helicopters and aeroplanes; invested in national and international counter-terrorism training; and participated in various joint and multinational forums and exercises, such as PANAMAX, against terrorism and organized crime.

Portugal

[Original: English]
[14 May 2014]

Terrorism is intrinsically associated with the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The transnational nature of the terrorism threat deriving from the use of weapons of mass destruction makes national and international cooperation essential to the process of tackling it and makes information-sharing and awareness-raising two key components of building and consolidating trusted communities.

In this matter, the Portuguese authorities have been actively involved in the prevention of the acquisition of those weapons by terrorists as well as the purchasing of goods and services associated with terrorist activity. The national authorities have been made several efforts, namely, through countering the chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorist threat, which has been

reflected in several actions involving the major institutions whose mission is developed in the field of security and those focused at regulating and/or controlling the acquisition, sale, transportation and use of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear materials, as well as at the financing of activities that, eventually, may lead to an attack framed by these outlines.

Portugal is committed to the combat of this phenomenon and is party to the main international legal instruments that aim to put an end to the traffic of weapons and other devices that could represent a threat to international peace and security. Portugal is party to several legal instruments, such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Proliferation Security Initiative, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Australia Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Zangger Committee, the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1979), the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997) and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999).

Many items of international legislation have also been transposed into internal law. Portuguese authorities are well aware of the dangers represented by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and continue their active engagement in preventing terrorists from acquiring this type of armament. In this regard, several actions have been taken in order to foster dialogue and information exchange between the national institutions that play a major role in the regulation and/or control of the process of the acquisition, sale, conveyance or manipulation of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear agents. Aiming at strengthening these actors' awareness of the terrorist threat deriving from the malicious use of such materials, these actions simultaneously seek to alert to the risks of the use of the national territory as a platform for accessing technical know-how and/or chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear products.

Portuguese authorities share the importance of international cooperation in order to increase the assessment process of this kind of threat and highlight the importance of the European Union action plan on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security (established by the European Council on 30 November 2009) as a framework to the main actions to prevent and fight against terrorism.

With regard to the prevention of procurement of weapons of mass destruction by terrorists, Portugal, as an member State of the European Union, is committed to the legislation approved in this matter, namely, the Council's conclusions, approved on 8 and 9 December 2008, concerning new areas in the combat of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the European Union and their delivery systems. Portugal also applies the Regulation (CE) No. 428/2009, dated 5 May, which establishes the European Community policy on exports control, export, transfer, brokerage and traffic of dual-use products. Moreover, Portugal fulfils other obligations in the frame of the international law, such as the questionnaires and national reports under the Biological Weapons Convention, the Zangger Committee, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Hague Code of Conduct.

In its internal law, Decree No. 436/91 establishes restrictive measures applied to the control of import and export of goods that may affect the national strategic interest related to the dual-use products.

Portugal maintains an effort in order to be aware of the terrorist phenomenon and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as the eventual interest by terrorist organizations in the acquisition of this type of weapons. On this issue, Portugal maintains, through its intelligence services, a strict cooperation with several entities in this area in other countries, namely, through the international cooperation with intelligence services, at the bilateral and multilateral levels.

In addition, Portugal develops outreach and training activities on export controls on a regular basis, especially targeted at Portuguese-speaking countries and internal institutions, such as customs and the police.

Portugal has participated in several international exercises on chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear terrorist risk controls:

- The @tomic 12 exercise, held in the Netherlands, through its national civil protection authority, and will participate in @tomic 14, to be held in 2014, involving many others national authorities;
- The ConVEX-3 exercise, organized by IAEA, in which the national component included a live exercise involving an emergency centre with chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear agents. The exercise included two radiation dispersion devices, which had a high impact on transnational borders.

Russian Federation

[Original: Russian]
[30 May 2014]

In July 2006, Russia and the United States launched the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, which has become an effective tool for cooperation and sharing of experiences in the field of countering the threat of nuclear terrorism and strengthening physical nuclear safety in the world on the basis of and pursuant to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the 2005 amendment to that Convention, Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), as well as a number of other international legal instruments related to preventing nuclear and other radioactive material from falling into the hands of terrorists. Russia has acceded to all the aforementioned instruments and actively encourages other States to do so.

The Global Initiative, co-chaired by Russia and the United States of America, currently has 85 partner nations and four international observers (the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the European Union, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime).

Russia is not only an active participant, but also an organizer of activities carried out under the Global Initiative. The largest and most significant of these activities was Strazh-2012, the international demonstration exercise on nuclear detection carried out in September 2012 in Moscow and Dmitrov (Moscow province), during which experiences in preventing the diversion of nuclear material and radioactive substances were shared. There was also a demonstration of advanced technologies and equipment by the Ministry of Defence and the State Corporation Rosatom, and a demonstration of the work of Federal Security Service

special units and Rosatom emergency units to address nuclear terrorism threats and mitigate their impact.

Russia is an active participant in the nuclear security summits, at which discussions are held at the highest political level to coordinate States' activities to improve the physical protection of nuclear materials and prevent access by non-State actors.

We are committed to strengthening the capacity of IAEA to promote international cooperation on physical nuclear safety. We support the Agency's central role in coordinating international cooperation in this area.

In the context of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Russian Federation advocates the strengthening of export control mechanisms in order, inter alia, to encourage potential recipients of materials and equipment to enhance their physical protection.

The task of achieving full implementation by all States of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) is a priority for us. We continue to pursue a policy of consolidating the central role of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) as the main coordinator of international implementation efforts. We pay particular attention to enhancing the planning and consistency of its work and to maintaining the practice of holding regular meetings of the Committee and its working groups.

Russia's implementation efforts included a number of activities in 2013, including the twelfth meeting on counter-terrorism of heads of law enforcement agencies and special services, which was held in Kazan with the participation of the Chair of the 1540 Committee, and a seminar on resolution 1540 (2004) for member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), held in Minsk. The topic of resolution 1540 (2004) was also considered by the Interparliamentary Assembly of CIS member States in St. Petersburg in November 2013.

We are currently working to update the national report on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) over the period 2007-2013.

Ukraine

[Original: Russian]
[30 May 2014]

Ukraine is taking appropriate measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their components.

Ukraine is continuing its active cooperation with international and regional counter-terrorism bodies: the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC/TPB), the Counter-Terrorism Network of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Council of Europe Committee of Experts on Terrorism and through the GUAM Organization for Democracy and Economic Development, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, in the context of cooperation with the European Union, and also on a bilateral basis.

In order to ensure the effective implementation of State counter-terrorism policy in Ukraine, a counter-terrorism policy outline was approved by Presidential

Decree No. 230 on 25 April 2013. A plan of action for implementation of that policy until 2020 was approved by Cabinet of Ministers Directive No. 547 of 11 July 2013.

To prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, domestic legislation on export control — specifically, article 10 of Act No. 549-IV of 20 February 2003 on State control of international transfers of military and dual-use goods — sets out export control procedures to be applied when goods may be used for the development, manufacture, assembly, testing, repair, servicing, modification, modernization, operation, management, stockpiling, detection, identification or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or their means of delivery, or may be used for military purposes in a State which is under a full or partial embargo on the delivery of military goods under domestic legislation or pursuant to resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations or another international organization of which Ukraine is a member.

In accordance with the State Border Service Act of 3 April 2003 (No. 661-IV), the Counter-Terrorism Act of 20 March 2003 (No. 638-IV), Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 813 of 2 June 2003 on approval of the procedure for cooperation between government authorities and legal entities working in the area of the use of nuclear energy in the event of detection of illicit trafficking in radioactive materials and Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 1337 of 21 December 2011 on approval of the procedures for the State system for physical protection, the State Border Service takes measures to prevent attempts to transport nuclear and radioactive materials across the border of Ukraine. The Service deploys fixed and mobile radiation monitoring systems, ensures the radiation safety of its staff and provides for skills development.

Ukraine is an active participant in all international initiatives in the areas of nuclear non-proliferation and the security of nuclear facilities and material.

In connection with the events in the south and east of Ukraine in 2014, it is a matter of great concern that the Russian Federation has obstructed Ukraine's implementation of appropriate measures to ensure the safety and security of nuclear facilities in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol.

Ukraine categorically condemns Russia's seizure of nuclear facilities in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and its obstruction of Ukraine's implementation of domestic legislation and international law in the area of the use of nuclear energy and the protection of nuclear facilities and nuclear material.

Russia's occupation of the territory of Ukraine and seizure of Ukraine's nuclear facilities in the Crimea and Sevastopol are also a cause of concern for Ukraine on account of the possible subsequent use of nuclear material and facilities for military or any other purposes inconsistent with the regimes for the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Ukraine has voluntarily renounced nuclear weapons and highly-enriched uranium and calls on other States to join these initiatives.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

[Original: English]
[30 May 2014]

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland believes that all states should adhere to the relevant instruments:

- International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
- Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials
- Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention
- Chemical Weapons Convention
- Security Council resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1977 (2011)
- Proliferation Security Initiative
- Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

The United Kingdom believes that all States should also adhere to the Beijing Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation.

The United Kingdom supports IAEA in all areas of its work, including through the provision of expertise in nuclear safeguards, security and safety. There is a fundamental need to protect the sensitive nuclear information, technology and expertise necessary to acquire or use nuclear materials for malicious purposes, or to disrupt information technology-based control systems at nuclear facilities.

Within the framework of the Nuclear Security Summit, 35 States have now signed up to the Multinational Statement on Nuclear Information Security.

The United Kingdom believes that all States should be encouraged to apply the principles set out in this statement and supports IAEA, other international organizations and partner countries in facilitating mutual achievement of these aims.

We welcome the recognition by IAEA that information security measures are a fundamental element of a State's nuclear security regime, and the forthcoming IAEA publication on the protection and confidentiality of sensitive information in nuclear security.

The United Kingdom believes that all States need to have contingency plans in place to deal with terrorist incidents, including a terrorist incident involving the use of weapons of mass destruction. All States should be encouraged to think through how they would deal with such an incident.

The United Kingdom supports full implementation of the WHO International Health Regulations; exploring ways and means to strengthen article VII of the Biological Weapons Convention; building upon the current capabilities of article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention; and promotion of greater awareness of and countervailing actions in the life sciences communities about issues surrounding the potential misuse of knowledge, materials and technology.

The United Kingdom supports the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its efforts to encourage full national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention by all States. The United Kingdom believes that, in

the wake of the horrific chemical weapons attacks in the Syrian Arab Republic, and before the one hundredth anniversary of the use of gas at Ypres, Belgium, all States should be encouraged to adhere to and ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention.

III. Reply received from the European Union

[Original: English]
[29 May 2014]

The European Union Common Foreign and Security Policy, as well as the 2003 European Security Strategy and European Union strategy on weapons of mass destruction, the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2005) and the new lines for action in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems (2008), together reinforce the European Union's commitment to prevent terrorists from gaining access to nuclear, chemical, biological or ballistic missiles materials, technical know-how and technology. In line with Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and its strategy on weapons of mass destruction, the European Union requires the insertion of non-proliferation clauses in all its agreements with third countries. The accession of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) to the amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material was approved by the European Council in 2007. All the European Union member States and Euratom have ratified the Convention and are expected to complete the ratification procedures for the Amendment to the Convention at the earliest possible time.

Consistent with its long-standing and significant support of global nuclear security efforts, the European Union also fully supports the key role of IAEA. The European Union participated actively in the IAEA International Conference on nuclear security and enhancing global efforts, held in Vienna in July 2013.

Similarly, the European Union contributed and will continue to contribute actively to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and other initiatives, such as the Proliferation Security Initiative, the Group of Eight global partnership against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction, as well as the IAEA Nuclear Security Series process, all contributing to improving the security of nuclear material and a strengthened nuclear security culture, a challenge that requires global attention.

The European Union attaches the utmost importance to nuclear detection and response mechanisms, including nuclear forensics, and is actively working in those areas.

Equally, the European Union contributed actively to the outcome of the Biological Weapons Convention Review Conference in 2011 and is committed to the Convention Intersessional Process. As for Chemical Weapons, the European Union, which accounts for 40 per cent of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons budget spent on disarmament and non-proliferation projects worldwide, strongly engaged in the third Review Conference on the Chemical Weapons Convention, with the aim of reinforcing the regime even further, and promoting its universalization and full national implementation. The European Union is deeply involved in the non-proliferation of ballistic missiles, especially through European Council decisions (in support of the Hague Code of Conduct and Security Council

resolution 1540 (2004)) and its instrument contributing to stability and peace (centres of excellence).

The European Union has been continuously implementing its 2009 action plan on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security, which is based on the all-hazards approach and contains 124 actions covering prevention, protection, detection and response. The action plan contributes, inter alia, to the implementation of the European Union counter-terrorism strategy and the internal security strategy. The European Commission has undertaken to facilitate practical cooperation for the detection and mitigation of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives risks at the European Union level, including working with industry, operators of facilities handling such materials (equipment manufacturers and security services providers) and other stakeholders. Concrete tools will be developed, ranging from guidance materials, training and awareness-building and testing activities.

The European Police Office (EUROPOL) has conducted several activities that are aimed at assisting European Union member States with developing their capacity to prevent and respond to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents. Under the seventh framework security research programme (2007-2013) of the European Commission, a part of the funding is allocated to research and development projects in the field of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security.

The Border Monitoring Working Group, created in 2006 between the United States, the European Union and IAEA, has been working on the implementation of joint projects in which united efforts are undertaken in the specific area of nuclear forensics, aiming at effectively combating illicit nuclear trafficking, terrorism and proliferation.

IV. Replies received from International Organizations

African Union

[Original: English]
[24 March 2014]

The African Union continues to support the implementation of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) as well as the operationalization of its mechanisms for compliance, the African Commission on Nuclear Energy. Article 10 of the treaty addresses the issue of physical protection of nuclear materials and commits States parties to apply measures of physical protection equivalent to those provided for in the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and in recommendations and guidelines developed by IAEA for that purpose. The African Union supported the convening of the third ordinary session of the African Commission on Nuclear Energy, on 11 and 12 November 2013, which, inter alia, decided to establish two working groups, one of which is dedicated to matters relating to monitoring States parties' compliance with their non-proliferation obligations and nuclear and radiation safety and security.

Furthermore, the African Union Peace and Security Council, in its report to the twentieth ordinary session of the Assembly of the Union, held on 27 and 28 January 2013 in Addis Ababa, stressed the relevance of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and highlighted the challenges to its full and effective implementation in Africa. Consequently, the Assembly of the Union adopted a decision in which it, inter alia, requested the African Union Commission to take all necessary steps, in collaboration with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and the relevant partners, to support member States' efforts in the implementation of the resolution.

Subsequently, the African Union, in collaboration with the Committee and the support of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, convened a workshop on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in Africa. The workshop, held on 10 and 11 November 2013 in Addis Ababa, sensitized participants on all issues relating to the resolution and of the relevant regional and international bodies involved in supporting its implementation. The workshop adopted a number of recommendations, including: (a) the agreement that efforts should be taken towards developing an African approach on the implementation of the resolution taking into account the regional context and capacities, including in developing national control lists; (b) the strengthening of non-proliferation and 1540 (2004)-related education; and (c) ensuring active engagement of regional economic communities to further support implementation at the subregional levels.

Financial Action Task Force

[Original: English]
[11 April 2014]

The Financial Action Task Force is an intergovernmental policymaking body that develops and encourages the implementation of policies to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation. The Financial Action Task Force recommendations are the internationally recognized standards in this area. Revised in February 2012, they now include two new standards for combating proliferation and helping countries implement relevant Security Council resolutions.

Recommendation 2 requires countries to ensure that the relevant policymaking and operational authorities have effective mechanisms to cooperate and coordinate domestically on the development and implementation of policies and activities to combat money laundering, and the financing of terrorism and proliferation.

Recommendation 7 requires countries to implement targeted financial sanctions, for example, asset freezing and prohibitions on making funds available, to comply with Security Council resolutions relating to proliferation and its financing.

Two papers offering best practices on recommendation 2 and on guidance on the financial provisions of Security Council resolutions, issued in February 2012 and June 2013, respectively, also assist countries in implementing these recommendations and the relevant Security Council resolutions. All 34 members of the Financial Action Task Force and all members of the eight similar such regional bodies (comprising over 190 countries in total) have committed at the ministerial level to implementing the recommendations and undergoing a peer review evaluation for compliance with those standards.

In February 2013, the Financial Action Task Force issued a new methodology for assessing technical compliance with the recommendations and the effectiveness of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing systems. This will be used to assess technical compliance with the recommendations and effectiveness of their implementation. The technical compliance assessment determines whether a country has implemented an appropriate legislative framework and has competent authorities with adequate powers and procedures. The effectiveness assessment considers how well the country's system works in practice, by judging the extent to which 11 immediate outcomes are being achieved. Two outcomes are relevant to proliferation.

In the first immediate outcome, the risks relating to money laundering and terrorist financing are understood and, where appropriate, actions coordinated domestically to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation.

In the eleventh immediate outcome, persons and entities involved in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are prevented from raising, moving and using funds, consistent with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

Countries are rated separately for their technical compliance with each of the 40 recommendations, and their effectiveness in meeting each of the 11 immediate outcomes. The Financial Action Task Force has begun evaluating countries using the new methodology, and the discussion of the first two countries' evaluation is expected in October 2014.

International Atomic Energy Agency

[Original: English]
[29 May 2014]

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) continued to assist States through the implementation of the Nuclear Security Plan for 2010-2013. A fourth plan for 2014-2017 was approved by the Board of Governors in September 2013.

In July 2013, the Agency convened the International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts, in Vienna, which was attended by more than 1,300 participants from 125 member States, including 34 representatives at the ministerial level. The Conference adopted by consensus the first ever ministerial declaration on nuclear security.

During 2013, nine States ratified, accepted or approved the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. The Agency organized two workshops to promote adherence to and implementation of the Amendment.

IAEA completed 10 International Nuclear Security Advisory Service missions and undertook four International Physical Protection Advisory Service missions. The Agency also performed acceptance tests of 658 portable radiation detection instruments.

The Agency issued three guidance publications, including the Nuclear Security Fundamentals, and trained more than 2,000 people. In 2013, six national Nuclear Security Support Centres were established. Five European universities launched a pilot European Master of Science programme in nuclear security and the

International Nuclear Security Education Network grew to 95 member institutions from almost 40 member States.

The Incident and Trafficking Database continued to expand. As of 31 December 2013, 125 States participated in the Database. In 2013, 146 incidents were reported.

In May and December 2013, the Agency organized two information exchange meetings to promote cooperation between organizations and initiatives involved in nuclear security. The Border Monitoring Working Group met twice in 2013 and there was one meeting of the Working Group on Radioactive Source Security.

Seven member States formally approved their Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans, an additional 13 member States finalized new plans, and 10 member States with existing plans held joint review meetings with the Agency.

IAEA also released a web-based platform, the Nuclear Security Information Management System, which will allow the Agency, upon request by member States, to provide a self-assessment tool and subsequently a more tailored approach to address nuclear security needs.

International Civil Aviation Organization

[Original: English]
[29 May 2014]

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) promotes the counter-terrorism objectives set out in General Assembly resolution 68/41, on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, generally by developing and helping States to implement measures designed to prevent acts of unlawful interference against civil aviation and, especially in relation to resolution 68/41, acts of sabotage or the use of aircraft as weapons of mass destruction. A number of initiatives to strengthen aviation security worldwide serve to prevent the type of attacks that occurred on 11 September 2001, as well as acts of sabotage.

ICAO recognizes the link between efforts to secure the global air cargo supply chain and measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring chemical, biological and radiological weapons, commonly characterized as weapons of mass destruction. New and revised provisions in annex 17 to the Chicago Convention, applicable since July 2013, further the implementation of supply chain security measures with a special focus on securing high-risk cargo. This amendment includes a revised and comprehensive standard for the screening of non-passengers in light of the vulnerabilities posed by aviation insiders.

While ICAO has long experience in developing strategies for preventing aviation-related acts of terrorism, chemical, biological and radiological weapons involve new challenges that call for specific subject-matter expertise. Consequently, the ICAO Aviation Security Panel recently assessed the nature and severity of the risk posed by such threats.

A further amendment to ICAO annex 17, to become applicable in November 2014, will strengthen measures for landside security at airports in response to recent landside bombings and the level of risk associated with such threats.

International Maritime Organization

[Original: English]
[13 May 2014]

In relation to General Assembly resolution 68/41, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted, in 2002, mandatory measures to enhance maritime security, as the new chapter XI-2 to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code.

These measures, which became effective on 1 July 2004, are implemented by 162 member States representing 99 per cent of the world's merchant fleet. Around 40,000 ships engaged in international voyages and over 10,000 port facilities serving them have had their security plans developed and approved. Further to the adoption in 2006 of amendments to chapter V of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, IMO is currently also implementing a mandatory long-range tracking and identification system to permit the tracking of ships globally.

The 2005 Protocols to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Navigation, and its Protocol relating to Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, respectively, which were adopted following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 on the United States of America, have extended the scope of the 1988 Convention and Protocol to cover new offences such as using the ship in a manner that causes death or serious injury, and the unlawful carriage of weapons or material that could be used for weapons of mass destruction. New boarding provisions for suspect ships have also been included.

The 2005 Protocols entered into force on 28 July 2010 and, as at 7 May 2014, had been ratified or acceded to by 31 States and 27 States, respectively. The original 1988 Convention and Protocol have 164 and 151 States Parties, respectively. IMO continues to provide advice and assistance to member States and international organizations on all aspects of maritime security including terrorist acts against ships, offshore installations and other maritime interests.

IMO also maintains a vibrant technical cooperation programme, assisting contracting governments of the of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea to meet their obligations with respect to maritime security, through training courses, needs assessment missions, seminars and workshops on regional and national bases; and providing information and advice at relevant conferences and meetings on maritime security.

On United Nations counter-terrorism initiatives, including those related to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), IMO works closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, as well as directly with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), if there is a maritime component.

League of Arab States

[Original: Arabic]
[4 May 2014]

The League of Arab States has continued to work with the United Nations entities responsible for combating terrorism and preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, particularly the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). The secretariat of the League has taken the following measures in implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/41 on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

1. At its 29th session, on 26 November 2013, the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice adopted resolution No. 965, paragraph 8 of which calls on Arab States to exchange expertise, information and technical support in all areas connected with counter-terrorism, particularly in monitoring the movement of goods and persons, protecting them from terrorist attacks and preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction or their components.

The secretariat has circulated that resolution to the Arab Ministries of Justice and called on them to implement its provisions. It has also transmitted it to the secretariat of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior for circulation to Ministries of the Interior in the Arab States, which should implement it within their areas of competence.

2. At its 15th meeting, the Arab Group of Experts on Counter-Terrorism issued recommendations that were endorsed by the Council of the League at the ministerial level on 9 March 2014. The recommendations urge Arab States to prohibit the burial of nuclear waste on the territory of Arab States in order to prevent their use for terrorist activities.

3. The League of Arab States and the African Union have cooperated and shared documents and information on counter-terrorism. On 20 January 2014, the secretariat of the League of Arab States received from its mission in Addis Ababa a dossier on the activities carried out by the African Union in implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

4. At its 141st session, on 9 March 2014, the Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level adopted resolution No. 7749, paragraph 16 of which affirms the need to foster the exchange of information, expertise and technical support among Arab States in all areas connected with combating terrorism and, in particular, preventing terrorists from obtaining weapons of mass destruction or their components. The resolution also calls for continued cooperation between the League and the counter-terrorism agencies of regional and international organizations, particularly the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

The secretariat has circulated that resolution to the Arab Ministries of Justice and called on them to implement its provisions. It has also transmitted it to the secretariat of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior for circulation to Ministries of the Interior in the Arab States, which should implement it within their areas of competence.

5. The League of Arab States will hold a workshop entitled "means to develop and foster mechanisms in connection with procedures to monitor and secure borders

and prevent illicit trafficking of weapons and ammunition and their cross-border transfer in order to conduct terrorist operations". The workshop will be organized by the secretariat of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior and the technical secretariat of the Group of Arab Experts on Counter-Terrorism. It will seek to review and promote the efforts of competent actors in the Arab States in monitoring and securing borders and preventing terrorist groups from transferring or acquiring weapons of mass destruction or their components.

6. In the context of ongoing cooperation between the secretariat of the League and the international and regional counter-terrorism entities, the League of Arab States took part in a week of events for international and regional organizations concerning Security Council resolution 1540 convened in Vienna from 7 to 11 April 2014 by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. The League gave a presentation regarding its efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and its work to rid the Middle East region of such weapons.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

[Original: English]
[28 May 2014]

On a number of occasions, Heads of State and Government of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) have called for universal adherence to, and compliance with, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Additional Protocol to the IAEA Safeguard Agreement, as well as for full implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and further work under Security Council resolution 1977 (2011).

Within the NATO Response Force, the multinational Combined Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Task Force, including the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Joint Assessment Team, is the key asset to protect against and respond to an attack or event involving such materials. This high-readiness force significantly adds to the specialized capabilities that the Alliance has to offer to allies and partners.

NATO chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence activities are supported by the Committee on Proliferation in Defence format, the Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Capability Development Group, the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Medical Working Group, the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Centre of Excellence, the Defence Against Terrorism Programme of Work and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence experts within NATO headquarters (for example, the Weapons of Mass Destruction Non-Proliferation Centre) and throughout the NATO Command and Forces Structure.

Through the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, the Mediterranean Dialogue, the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative, and with other partners across the globe, NATO has deepened cooperation and information sharing on threats relating to weapons of mass destruction and strengthened non-proliferation initiatives.

As one of NATO's largest outreach activities, the annual NATO conference on weapons of mass destruction arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation

gathers decision-makers, senior officials and distinguished academics in the field of weapons of mass destruction and security from a wide range of countries. The next event is planned to be hosted by Switzerland in Interlaken on 23 and 24 June 2014.

The NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme supports practical security-related civil science and technology collaboration between scientists and experts from NATO and partner countries. In particular, the Programme directly facilitates mutually beneficial cooperation on issues of common interest, including international efforts to meet emerging security challenges, including counter-terrorism and defence against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear agents.

Organization of American States

[Original: English]
[25 March 2014]

The main objective of the programme of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) is to raise overall awareness and to identify the specific needs and challenges of member States with regard to the physical protection and accounting of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials and other needs related to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

Specifically, the Committee contributes to delivering tailored capacity-building activities aimed at strengthening member States' preventive framework against the use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials by non-State actors. In 2010, the member States of the Organization of American States (OAS) mandated the Committee to develop a specific programme to assist in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) within the larger border security category.

To fulfil this mandate, the secretariat of the Committee developed a strategic partnership with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Group of Experts of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), which resulted in development of a pilot project.

The design of the pilot project focused on enhancing the physical protection and accounting of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear related materials, as well as providing legislative assistance for the detection and prevention of illicit trafficking in chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons, their means of delivery and related materials. The project seeks to encourage beneficiary countries to design capacity-building and technical assistance activities that are tailored to their priorities.

The pilot project is currently ongoing in Mexico and Colombia, the first two beneficiaries of the project, and soon will start the planning stage in Panama. The 1540 (2004) programme is structured in two phases: (a) technical assessment missions, including in-country consultations with all relevant agencies of the beneficiary country to assess needs and to draft a national work plan of technical assistance and capacity-building activities that will address those needs; and (b) technical assistance and capacity-building activities to implement the plan.

Since 2011, the Committee has been assisting Mexico work in complying with resolution 1540 (2004) by supporting the drafting of a national work plan, followed by a 2-year tailored action-oriented programme to address needs and challenges.

This programme is conducted in partnership with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Group of Experts of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

In 2013, as part of the Mexico's approved action plan, the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism led two specialized national-level workshops in Mexico City on international best practices on export controls, in collaboration with officials of the Government of Mexico, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the aforementioned Group of Experts.

In 2014, the Committee will continue to assist Mexico's work towards compliance with resolution 1540 (2004), by (a) preparing a detailed study on Mexico's existing laws, regulations and inter-agency agreements to lay the groundwork for the development of a strategic trade management legislative system; and (b) preparing a detailed study of Mexico's criminal code to identify the changes needed to implement a comprehensive proliferation investigations and prosecutions system.

In Colombia, on the basis of the tailored assessment and the needs and priorities identified in its national action plan, the Committee, in collaboration with the Government of Colombia, plans to host specialized training activities at in-country in the near future. The number of activities to be implemented depends on the available funding from donor countries for the project. To date, funding sources have not been identified.

In addition, in partnership with the Government of Panama authorities, the secretariat of the Committee is coordinating a meeting with relevant officials to take the first steps towards the drafting of a national work plan for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in Panama. This activity will include the support of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and its Group of Experts.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

[Original: English]
[30 May 2014]

Terrorist activities to a very large extent depend on the ability of terrorists to acquire weapons, including weapons of mass destruction. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Forum for Security Cooperation has adopted a number of political measures aimed at tackling proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including updating a strategic 1994 document, the Principles Governing Non-Proliferation, which was further endorsed by the Ministerial Council in Kyiv in December 2013.

Throughout 2013, OSCE has continued to contribute to international efforts in preventing terrorists from acquiring and using weapons of mass destruction and related activities. OSCE, through the establishment of an extrabudgetary project within the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre, has also continued assisting participating States with the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), particularly by assisting with the development of voluntary national implementation action plans of interested participating States. OSCE, with its 57 participating States, in close cooperation with the Security Council Committee

established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and its Group of Experts and other relevant international/regional organizations, including the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, has intensified facilitation of assistance to States on implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), while emphasizing the added value of a regional approach in this regard.

A Chair of the aforementioned Committee, in his address to the plenary meeting of the Forum on 15 May 2013, highlighted the leading role of OSCE in facilitating regional implementation of the resolution 1540 (2004) and stressed the importance of continuing these activities.

Furthermore, in line with the OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism, the Action against Terrorism Unit of the OSCE Transnational Threats Department supports the objectives of resolution 1540 (2004) through its programme on promoting the international legal framework against terrorism and cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism. Another programme that focuses on promoting container and supply chain security has been discontinued in the end of 2013. The first programme contributes to the dissemination of best practices and sharing of information among prosecutors, judges and law enforcement officials on international judicial and legal cooperation tools related to combatting terrorism, while the second programme facilitates technical assistance and awareness raising efforts in the field of container security, in support of the World Customs Organization and other relevant international organizations.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

[Original: English]
[19 May 2014]

Since the previous report, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), through its Terrorism Prevention Branch, continued to assist Member States with the ratification and implementation of the international legal instruments dealing with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism, in accordance with its mandate.

More specifically, UNODC conducted two workshops on the promotion of the ratification and the implementation of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism for selected African States. They were held in Dakar and Nairobi, in June and October 2013, respectively.

In addition, during the reporting period, UNODC, upon request, reviewed the chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear-relevant legislation of 10 Member States. In March 2013, UNODC also participated in a workshop held in Dushanbe, on legislative drafting against nuclear terrorism and organized by the United States of America.

UNODC continued its close cooperation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)and its Group of Experts, and participated in several activities, such as the workshop on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for African States, organized by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the African Union and in the seminar on effective national practices in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), organized by

Croatia, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre.

UNODC also participated in and contributed to various initiatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). These included several nuclear security information exchange meetings, the IAEA General Conference, the Master's degree programme in Nuclear Security (University of Brandenburg, Germany), a workshop on the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, held in Brussels in November 2013, and the International Conference on Nuclear Security, held in Vienna in July 2013, the latter for which UNODC was also a sponsoring organization.

As an observer to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, UNODC participated in the Initiative's Implementation and Assessment Group Meeting, held in Madrid in February 2013, and its Plenary Meeting, held in Mexico City in May 2013.

UNODC also participated in three meetings of the Global Partnership against the Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, providing briefings on its work in preventing chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

[Original: Russian]
[27 May 2014]

In accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 68/41 of 5 December 2013 on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is working to effectively counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and possible perpetration of terrorist acts at nuclear facilities of SCO member States.

Together with the United Nations and other international organizations, SCO member States are adopting measures to counter terrorism and implement Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004 on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Some of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization member States have ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which was signed in New York on 14 September 2005.

SCO summit outcome documents invariably state that the Organization has consistently advocated the strengthening of strategic stability in the area of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In accordance with SCO RATS Council decision No. 231 of 25 March 2011, the draft Protocol on cooperation between SCO RATS and the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council was adopted, providing for the identification of focal points to coordinate cooperation, the exchange of information on the status of and patterns and trends in the spread of terrorism and on terrorist and extremist organizations and individuals supporting international terrorist organizations, as well as the holding of joint working groups and consultations.

In accordance with SCO RATS Council Decision No. 288 of 14 September 2012, there was an exchange of letters on cooperation between the Executive

Committee of SCO RATS and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.

In the framework of the 2013-2015 programme for cooperation among SCO member States in combating terrorism, separatism and extremism and the annual workplans of the SCO RATS Executive Committee, measures are being taken aimed at the preventive identification of terrorist threats involving components of nuclear, chemical and other types of weapons of mass destruction.

To ensure effective information exchange among the relevant bodies of the Organization's member States in their efforts to address terrorism, separatism and extremism, including responding to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, work with information from the SCO RATS secure database is being actively pursued and improved.

Pursuant to the Agreement on cooperation among the Governments of the SCO member States on combating illicit trafficking in weapons, ammunition and explosives of 28 August 2008, there are regular exchanges of information on lessons learned in organizing joint operational and investigative activity in this area.

SCO member States are working in the field of accounting and physical protection of nuclear materials, as well as provision of security measures during the transport of nuclear materials. There are regular security verifications of strategic, critical and secure facilities that house materials that could be used in the production of weapons of mass destruction.

Legislation in effect in the SCO member States facilitates the effective implementation of a set of preventive and legal measures designed to detect, prevent and suppress terrorist acts, including those involving the use of weapons of mass destruction.

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General and complete disarmament

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum**

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* A/69/150.
** The information contained in the addendum was received after the deadline for the submission of the main report.

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II. Replies received from Governments

India

[Original: English]
[27 August 2014]

India co-sponsored resolution 68/41, entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction", to highlight the concerns of the international community with regard to terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction. The international response to this threat needs to be at the national, multilateral and global levels. India expresses satisfaction that the resolution was adopted by the Assembly without a vote and that the Assembly continues to support the implementation of the resolution.

India recognizes that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery is a major challenge facing the international community and has supported global efforts for preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. As a victim of terrorism for over three decades, India is fully cognizant of the catastrophic dangers that transfers of weapons of mass destruction to non-State actors and terrorists could entail. The existence of clandestine proliferation networks has led to insecurity for all, and they must not be allowed to reappear. The international community must join hands in eliminating the risks related to sensitive materials and technologies falling into the hands of terrorists and non-State actors. The focus on the latter should in no way diminish State accountability in combating terrorism, dismantling its support infrastructure or curbing its linkages with weapons of mass destruction.

India has taken steps to prohibit access to weapons of mass destruction to terrorists and non-State actors through measures taken at the national level and through participation in international cooperative efforts. India has in place a well-established, stringent and effective export control system based on legislation, regulations and a control list of sensitive materials, equipment and technologies consistent with the highest international standards. With a view to supplementing and complementing existing legislation, the Weapons of Mass Destruction and Their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act was enacted in 2005. It provides integrated and overarching legislation on prohibiting unlawful activities in relation to weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems and related materials, equipment and technologies. In 2010, India enacted amendments to the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, to further strengthen its national export control system. India is committed to maintaining effective national export controls and is prepared to make its contribution as a full member of respective multilateral export control regimes.

India supports enhanced international cooperation, including through the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and other relevant forums to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. India participates in and contributes to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the Nuclear Security Summit processes, including by hosting a Sherpa meeting in New Delhi in January 2012. We welcome the outcome of the Nuclear Security Summit, held in The Hague in March 2014. We see the Nuclear Security Summit process as aimed at building pragmatic and purposeful frameworks that set benchmarks and standards and foster confidence

in international cooperation to supplement, and do not substitute for, the central role of existing multilateral institutions, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency. India believes that the primary responsibility for ensuring nuclear security rests at the national level, but that national responsibility must be accompanied by responsible behaviour as well as sustained and effective international cooperation. All States should scrupulously abide by their international obligations.

India has made good progress in setting up a Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership, which will cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency and other foreign partners. India has contributed $1 million to the Nuclear Security Fund of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2012-2013. India has submitted its reports and updates to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). An Indian expert participated in the work of the Committee between 2007 and 2009. India has also expressed readiness to offer assistance to other countries in capacity-building and in fulfilling their obligations under resolution 1540 (2004). In April 2011, India supported Security Council resolution 1977 (2011), which extended the mandate of the 1540 Committee for a period of 10 years.

Oman

[Original: Arabic]
[27 June 2014]

1. The Sultanate of Oman has put in place numerous national measures to prevent unauthorized parties from gaining access to weapons of mass destruction or materials related to their manufacture. In coordination with other competent agencies, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Issues has played a pivotal role in that area. In order to handle hazardous radioactive or chemical materials, a licence must first be obtained for their import, export, transfer, storage or use. Entities that use such materials receive field visits, and storage facilities are searched in order to verify compliance with regulations. Workers who handle those materials must obtain a permit subject to technical requirements.

2. In order to underscore its genuine efforts in that regard, Oman joined the International Atomic Energy Agency in 2009. It has signed numerous relevant instruments, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.

3. Weapons of mass destruction pose a threat to international security irrespective of their user, and their acquisition by terrorist groups creates a particular danger. It is therefore appropriate to reaffirm the need to rid the Middle East of such weapons, without prejudice to the legitimate right to the use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Oman emphasized that point in its statement at the general debate of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly in 2012.

III. Replies received from international organizations

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean

[Original: Spanish]
[19 June 2014]

With regard to the measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (paragraph 5 of resolution 68/41), the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) draws attention to its resolution CG/Res.419 entitled "Illicit trafficking in Nuclear Materials", adopted at the seventeenth regular session of the General Conference, held in Panama City from 29 to 30 November 2001. In addition, the Agency emphasizes the applicability of resolution CG/Res.457, entitled "Havana Declaration", adopted at the eighteenth regular session of the General Conference, held in Havana on 5 November 2003.

In 2012, OPANAL also worked to encourage member States that had not yet done so to sign and/or ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.[1] In 2013, Costa Rica and Jamaica deposited their instruments of ratification to the Convention on nuclear terrorism. Consequently, 15 States members of OPANAL are now party to that Convention, while 27 are party to the second.

Collective Security Treaty Organization

[Original: Russian]
[9 June 2014]

Strengthening international and regional security and stability and countering terrorism, as well as illicit arms trafficking, are among the main agreed policy areas of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO). CSTO has consistently advocated expanding the number of parties to the United Nations counter-terrorism conventions and continuing to enhance the necessary treaty mechanisms. CSTO has consistently supported the central, coordinating role of the United Nations in countering international terrorism.

The conceptual approach of CSTO to ensuring the collective security of its member States sees the proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and emerging military production technologies, in conjunction with attempts by individual countries, organizations and terrorist groups to achieve their political and military aspirations, as major sources of military risk. The Organization keeps these issues under review on an ongoing basis.

The consistent position of CSTO member States on countering terrorism and risks associated with the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the desire

[1] Statement delivered by the Secretary General of OPANAL, Gioconda Ubeda, in the general debate of the First Committee during the sixty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, 15 October 2012.

for greater cooperation on these important issues by our States has been addressed in a number of official CSTO documents that have been adopted by Heads of State, foreign ministers and other senior officials of CSTO member States.

In those documents, CSTO member States express their support for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and non-proliferation regimes established under nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in Central Asia, South-East Asia and Africa. The documents also express support for efforts to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. The CSTO member States have noted the need to start a negotiation process to draft a fissile material cut-off treaty and their commitment to compliance with international regimes prohibiting biological, toxin and chemical weapons.

The Declaration of Secretaries of the Security Councils of the Collective Security Treaty Organization member States on counter-terrorism issues, adopted in Sochi on 23 September 2013, is of particular importance. It notes with concern the growing terrorist threat in the world. It also states that an increase in the number of environmentally hazardous industries, facilities, arsenals and stockpiles of ammunition and explosive and flammable substances, and their location near residential areas and vital infrastructure, make terrorism a direct threat to each and every individual. The Secretaries of Security Councils reiterated their readiness, given the global nature of the terrorist threat, to engage in the relevant pragmatic cooperation with the United Nations, regional organizations and individual States.

Work to expand CSTO interaction with regional organizations, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Eurasian Economic Community and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is becoming a reality.

Regular consultations among CSTO member State representatives on disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control are important to CSTO efforts to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism. During such consultations in 2014, there were thoroughgoing exchanges of views, including, inter alia, confirmation that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is critical, in the view of the participants, to the maintenance of international security, and that, accordingly, contemporary risks and threats to the nuclear non-proliferation regime must be eliminated on the basis thereof. The parties also exchanged views on the implementation of the outcome of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, reiterating the important role of nuclear-weapon-free zones in strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime.

During the exchange of views on the Biological Weapons Convention, participants in the consultations devoted considerable attention to monitoring of modern biotechnology.

Practical work by the appropriate offices of CSTO and its member States complements political efforts by CSTO to counter the risks of proliferation and terrorism. For example, a training programme for troop contingents that belong to the CSTO Collective Rapid Response Forces includes assignments that involve halting terrorist activities and intercepting illicitly trafficked weapons of mass destruction.

The collective efforts of CSTO member States to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the terrorist threat will remain the focus of the Collective Security Treaty Organization and its secretariat.

International Criminal Police Organization

[Original: English]
[10 June 2014]

In 2010, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) engaged the global law enforcement community in the fight against the acquisition of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials by criminal groups and terrorists. The organization applies a methodology of effective intelligence-driven, prevention-oriented investigations of suspected acts of terrorism or criminal enterprise involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials and technologies.

The mission of the subdirectorate for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials is founded upon three main pillars: information/intelligence exchange; prevention programmes/countermeasures; operational/investigations. The subdirectorate's structure encompasses three distinct Terrorism Prevention Units: Chemical and Explosives; Biological; and Radiological and Nuclear. Each of those units is armed with law enforcement expertise, intelligence capacity and administrative support in order to provide the most appropriate support to the 190 member countries of INTERPOL.

Owing to the complex nature of prevention and response with regard to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials, a multidisciplinary approach is essential. INTERPOL is conducting related activities within a global framework of partnerships. Conceived as the legal reference of current international efforts within the arena of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), is, together with the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, a vital partner of INTERPOL. The latter also works on maintaining close partnerships with other international specialized agencies, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the World Customs Organization and the World Health Organization.

The subdirectorate for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials has launched three operations to support international law enforcement, and they are codenamed: CHASE; S³OMMET; and FAIL SAFE.

Operation CHASE: is a coordinated operation aimed at countering the smuggling of chemical weapons by utilizing key leadership individuals trained through the CHASE programme, which targets the illicit trafficking of toxic chemical and chemical explosive precursors across international borders. It provides capacity-building training to senior officers within border and chemical security agencies.

Operation S³OMMET: focuses on the introduction and enhancement of the safety, security and surveillance of biological materials, and on technology, expertise, and the monitoring of emerging technologies. The objectives are: to produce and publish guidance documents on the safe and secure use and storage of

biological materials; the provision of laboratory best practices; and the delivery of targeted regional workshops.

Operation FAIL SAFE: is the contribution of INTERPOL to the Nuclear Security Summit's global strategy to counter smuggling of nuclear materials. It supports the international law enforcement community in the real time monitoring and tracking of individuals involved in the trafficking of nuclear or other radioactive materials. It utilizes the INTERPOL system of notices or other alerts to inform member countries of persons involved in this form of criminal activity.